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SUNDAY, JUNE 15, 1902.

The Americanization of England continues. We have won at polo.

The book-keeper season in Munich opened in good shape this year. Nearly 30,000 yards of sausages were consumed in eleven days.

Germany has just launched the Freussen of 8,000 tons burden. She will be used in the trade with the Pacific Coast of America.

Just as Congressmen the sale of liquor at the Capitol, the House of Commons wants billiard tables as an adjunct to its bars and restaurants.

The United States has been paying one million dollars every day of the year holidays and Sundays included, for tropical and sub-tropical products.

It was a great Sunday night celebration when London heard from Kitchener that the Boers had got it in the neck. But the world honors the vanquished.

Eastern banks are advising their customers to go slow in business owing to a general falling off in the demand for many lines of staple goods and a tendency to lower prices.

A grinding, a razor-grinding, monopoly has been organized in Pittsburgh by the boss barbers, who propose to buy their supplies by wholesale while shaving on the retail price plan.

There are two thousand socialist voters in the city of Haverhill, Mass., which has twice elected a socialist mayor, and is now considered the socialist party's headquarters in Massachusetts.

Mountain climbing is again becoming fashionable and a sextette of Englishmen, Austrians and Swiss will soon advance upon the Himalayas, beginning with the Godwin Austen, 28,224 feet high.

South Africa will now be the best foreign market in the world. Japan appreciates this and has already sent commercial commissioners there to spy out the land and study the outlook for Oriental goods.

Business in Japan shows a growing tendency towards amalgamation. In its cotton spinning, shipbuilding, electric light plants, match manufacturing and other interests, Japan is quick to grasp the strong points of modern commerce.

Cuba is safe. The Tobacco Trust has already acquired control of the island's leading tobacco concerns. The extent of the grasp of the sugar octopus will not become public property till after the Congressional legislation on Cuba is decided.

The Honolulu artist who supplies hot air to the San Francisco Chronicle has not succeeded in creating a panic among the people here, though he may injure real estate values and create nervousness and worry among the relatives and friends of residents in Hawaii.

The greatest factor against favorable trade balances in the United States has been the lack of American owned steamships. An England must continue to buy our foodstuffs we will get the freight money in addition to the value of the grain as soon as Morgan owns the boats.

Many Eastern clubs, that made a specialty of furnishing lunches and dinners to their members at as reasonable prices as possible, have been compelled to advance their prices owing to the recent advance in the value of food, the house committees taking this step rather than run their restaurants at a loss.

The total vote of Oklahoma, one of the Territories which is now seeking admission into the Union as a State, was 73,000 in the election of 1900. In the same election the following States cast most smaller votes than Oklahoma, namely: Delaware, Florida, Idaho, Louisiana, Mississippi, Montana, Nevada, North Dakota, Rhode Island, South Carolina, Vermont and Wyoming.

Japan has recognized the fact that cheap labor cannot compete with machinery, and is importing large quantities of electric light, mining and paper making machinery, watch movements, watch cases, bicycles, weaving and printing machines, tools, sewing ma-

chines, pumps and farming implements. When Japan applies its cheap and skilled labor to the use of American-made machinery then we may expect some competition in the world's markets.

CORPORATIONS WITH SOULS.

Notwithstanding all the outcry that is constantly raised against trusts and corporations, once in a while they are not entirely soulless. Here comes the Standard Oil Company, the largest or the second largest corporation in the United States, voluntarily reducing the working hours of eleven thousand of its employees. All of these men work in Queens County, Long Island, and they now receive what is virtually a very large increase in their earning capacity. The men made no effort to secure an increase in wages or a reduction in hours, but they were voluntarily informed by the officials of the company that, after June 1, their work day would be eight hours instead of nine. Their rate of pay, which is by the day, was not changed.

About a year ago the Standard Oil Company made a reduction in the hours of its employees from ten to nine hours, and this second favor was not expected by the men, who are not organized and who had made no complaint. It is now hoped by the company that the men will be kept busy all of the time instead of practically four or five days a week. There is no doubt that the Standard Oil Company can afford to make this change. It should also be remembered that this great corporation, which has always been stigmatized as one of the most soulless tenacles of the octopus, has reduced the price of oil on the Mainland by fully 100 per cent in these last ten years.

While being operated. In the interests of its stockholders, the Standard Oil Company has not been unmindful of the interests of the public, or the welfare of its employees.

Next comes an announcement from the management of the Sperry Flour Company to the effect that its employees' salaries were advanced, to five classes of laborers, 20 per cent on June 1 last. The increase had not been asked by the men and came as a surprise to them, being the result of a prosperous year's business.

HAWAII'S INDUSTRIES.
The United States Commissioner of Labor, Mr. Carroll D. Wright, makes some interesting remarks concerning the staple industries of Hawaii. He finds that the production of sugar constitutes the principal industry of the Territory, practically all other industries, and, indeed, the prosperity of the islands, being dependent upon it. Almost all of the available lands suitable for growing sugar cane are used for this purpose. The quantity of land available for any purpose, however, is comparatively small, only the rims of the islands being used, as their interiors are generally mountainous and barren. Being of recent volcanic origin, a sufficient time has not elapsed since their formation to allow the greater proportion of their areas to reach a condition of fertility.

The industry of rice growing is also an important one, and is carried on principally by the Chinese, who utilize coves, inlets, and islands that cannot be profitably used for sugar cane growing, but which, by reason of the richness of their soil and their location as regards water, are well adapted to the purpose for which they are used. The rice grown is of a superior quality and its cultivation profitable, the yield being heavy and two crops being harvested annually. Sufficient is grown to satisfy the requirements of the Territory and to afford a considerable quantity for export, but it is said that the cultivation of this crop has reached its maximum point. This is the only important food product grown in the Territory except sugar, coffee and taro, a root largely used by the native Hawaiians as food and grown in sufficient quantities to supply home consumption. Large quantities of foodstuffs, both animal and vegetable, must therefore be brought to the islands. The production of sugarcane, says Mr. Wright, has proved so highly profitable as to prevent the cultivation of other crops which would not yield such great financial returns, although it is probable that they could be successfully and profitably grown. The raising of crops other than those mentioned has, however, not yet gone beyond the experimental stage.

In the city of Honolulu, where 25.32 per cent of the entire population of the Territory is concentrated, many thriving industries are established which largely supply the needs and conveniences of the people. Two large iron works and machine shops, employing several hundred workmen, are constantly in operation building or repairing sugar mill, plantation or steamship machinery. Their business is so large that they frequently run both night and day, and often have difficulty in securing a sufficient number of employees to handle the work entrusted to them. Several wood-working establishments are kept busy continually; a carriage factory does a thriving business; the electric light and power companies are largely patronized; artificial ice plants, a modern brewery, many building contractors required by the rapid growth of the city and its extensive and expensive improvements, these and other minor industries give employment to practically all who desire and are able to work at wages considerably higher than the average wages paid in the States.

The great mass of labor, however, is employed outside of Honolulu by the sugar producing establishments of the Territory, either at general or plantation work, at agricultural labor, on the plantation railroads, and in the sugar mills, which convert the cane into the finished product; and by far the larger part of the labor is unskilled, although on every sugar plantation there

is a considerable number of men employed in positions requiring special skill or executive ability, who are for the most part Caucasians and whose remuneration is comparatively high.

The ordinary laborers on the plantations are mostly Mongolians, of whom the Japanese considerably outnumber the Chinese. Practically all field work, such as land-preparing, planting, irrigating, cultivating, fertilizing, cane cutting and loading is performed by these people, and they are largely employed in other work connected with the sugar industry, many of them being used as sugar mill hands, carpenters, blacksmiths, railroad laborers, steam-pump operators, and in such other occupations as they are able to engage. Many other nationalities, among whom the Portuguese are probably in the majority, are employed on the plantations in various occupations from field hand to overseer. The presence of these in the islands, together with that of the Mongolians and other nationalities, is due to the persistent efforts of the plantation owners and companies, extending over a period of many years, to secure sufficient and competent labor for the proper conduct and development of the industry.

CHINA'S TROUBLES.
Considerable difficulty is being experienced in negotiating satisfactory commercial treaties with China. Moreover, the depreciation in the value of silver and the insistence of the European powers that China meet her obligations in gold will cause an increase of the indemnity that the Boxer outrages necessitated by almost \$70,000,000. Should the powers insist that the indemnity be paid in gold, and should the value of silver continue to decline, the indemnity will gradually increase to such a point that it will be impossible for China to pay it.

In the treaty negotiations Great Britain is the only nation that has yet taken any action, though China has appointed commissioners to mediate with the representatives of other countries. According to the British proposals the export of rice shall never be prohibited, and the importation of foreign salt shall be free of duty. Hitherto the sale of salt has been a monopoly, providing a large source of revenue to the Chinese Government. England also insists upon an increase in the import duty upon foreign goods of 15 per cent in consideration of the abolishment of all internal taxes on both native and foreign products through out the empire.

These demands are important to the United States, because whatever concessions are obtained by Great Britain, under the "favored nation" clause must be also granted to the United States. The general trade of China last year recovered rapidly from the marked depression of 1900, amounting to an aggregate of \$315,000,000 of imports and exports. The trade in American cotton goods is largely increasing. If it were found practical to grow and manufacture cotton in Hawaii we should, from our greater proximity to the Oriental market, be enabled to secure a larger portion of this business than the Eastern or Southern States. The cheaper qualities are finding much favor, because the Chinese who receive their wages in silver, which is now cheap, must buy a low priced quality of goods. Last year there was an increase of a million dollars in the value of American food imported into China, but this trade we could never secure. However, in the line of cotton goods the time may yet come when Hawaii may be a considerable factor in the Chinese trade.

VEGETABLES HIGHER.
Spring vegetables and early fruits, such as strawberries, are in demand this year in Eastern markets than at the same period a year ago. After haggling with the butcher for his beef barrel and the coal merchant for his fuel knobs which are a dollar and a half a ton higher than last year, the housewife finds little comfort in her morning trading when she runs up against the vegetable man. The asparagus, beets, radishes, new potatoes, cauliflower, rhubarb, celery and green corn from Florida may look just as tempting as ever, but in sympathy with coal and beef they have soared away up beyond the means of many families as the following comparison will show:

Green corn (Florida) doz. . . \$9.00
Best asparagus, bunch . . . 40
Beets, bunch 30
Celery (Florida) 3 stalks . . 30
New potatoes, 1 peck . . . 25
Radishes, bunch 20
Rhubarb, bunch 20
Cauliflower, head 30
Strawberries, box 15

Notwithstanding the reports that are made of abundant crops farmers are receiving for their products prices far in excess of the returns in previous years, and they refuse to part with their farm truck except at the figures which they thus establish at the point of production. Farmers do not deny that the supply is abundant, but they also know that meat is higher and that there is a demand for more vegetables than usual, so they hold out for what they consider to be their share of the good times, which, they say, are but a temporary reprieve from the famine of the future.

Food is a feature in social economy and has become a very important one in domestic economy. The American people more than those of any other nation demand that their food be both nutritious and palatable. As a rule, perhaps, they eat too much meat, if not too much food of all kinds. Man is an omnivorous animal, and the taste of all prepared meat is toothsome to him. There are few men, however, who consider that, when the bone, rattle and tendons are removed from meat which they buy, they are actually paying thirty cents a pound for that which is cooked.

Especially during the summer time

in the warmer sections of the United States, such as Hawaii, meat might be very well dropped as an article of food, fruit, cereals, eggs, or fish being a much more healthful morning meal than the heavier beef-steak nourishment which the average workman usually demands. Moreover, there is little or no waste in fruits, cereals and eggs, and men who are nourished extensively on cereals are capable of the hardest and most enduring manual labor.

PATIENT CLAIMANT.
There are now in the United States two hundred persons who are claimants as heirs of an estate which, they say, is now reposing in the Bank of England, and which, according to their claims, amounts to a hundred million dollars. This great pile of money, it is said, is the principal and the accumulated interest of the estate left by James Wood, who died at Gloucester, England, in 1826, at the age of eighty years. Wood left a will in which he named as his heirs the descendants of his three great-uncles, Robert, Richard and Thomas Wood, who settled in the United States in the seventeenth century. This will was proved and the estate has ever since been tied up in chancery.

Certainly the heirs have been patient in waiting for nearly seventy years before dividing up the property, but they have at last become so enthusiastic over their dream of riches that a finance committee consisting of seven heirs has been appointed by the other couplet of hundred. A meeting was held at the Tenth National Bank in Philadelphia to choose a representative who should be sent to England to press their claims, and for discussing the ways and means of pushing the fight to a finish. There is, however, a little dilatoriness, which under ordinary circumstances would be strange, in finding a delegate among their number who is willing to proceed to England. It appears that the first representative, many years ago, secured all the needed evidence, but sank to the bottom of the sea when he was returning to Philadelphia, the vessel in which he was a passenger going to the bottom. The second representative did not even get so far as the first, he dying on the way over to England. Since then it has been a matter of its pendens and the case has been in statu quo.

Still another fatality has connected itself with this great fortune. A young man by the name of Chadwick, who was said to be the son of the first heir to the money, was detected, however, in his crime and committed suicide. We trust that even now the two hundred claimants in Philadelphia and elsewhere will not be too hopeful and sell their claim rights to the hundred million dollars which are said to be lying in the vaults of the Bank of England. The directors of this bank, however, assert that the largest unclaimed estate in the world amounts to about \$175,000. Dividing what is left of this sum by the lawyers, the two hundred odd claimants will be lucky if they receive much more than a hundred dollars apiece, assuming that the estate is not all fiction.

The Los Angeles boom is still running at high pressure. Sufficient carpenters cannot be had to erect all the buildings contracted for, and the Southern Californians are correspondingly happy. When the Easterners get filled up with oranges and rheumatism there will be an exodus.

Civilized Texas has just burned a negro at the stake. Unfortunately, this is no novelty. But when men took red-hot timbers and burned out his eyes and other parts of his body, with women watching such heinous acts, it is about time that some of these murderers should be shot down.

The Democrats are circulating a report that Senator Hanna plans to ping-pong as sure to kill his Presidential aspirations. This is only a political canard. Those who are acquainted with the Senator know that his left knee would never permit of any such frivolity.

One of the oldest papers in Massachusetts, the Worcester Spy, had its office and plant recently totally destroyed by fire at a loss of \$200,000. The Spy was on the alert, however, and got out an eight-page paper by securing the use of another plant, at 6 o'clock in the morning.

It is reported that Thomas Wanamaker is probably the real purchaser of the Philadelphia Record. As in trade, and in the newspaper business, brother Thomas will throw down the gauntlet to Brother John.

With municipal government we should have a building inspector to prevent the erection, by Chinese, of structures that topple over into the streets, across railroad tracks or into neighbors' houses.

What is the law regulating the erection of large oil tanks in dangerous proximity to the shipping dwellings and inhabitants of Honolulu?

Chicago could not settle its latest strike without the customary use of bricks, stones, clubs and consequent, sanguinary heads.

Noun of Multitude.
Teacher—Willie, what is greediness?
Willie—Wanting something that other people want themselves.—Chicago Daily News.

New Question.
Coburn—When you send a person a telegram you say you wired him.
Freddie—What do you say, dad, when you send him a wireless one?

It Makes Him Glad.
"Ah! My friend, there's nothing like cold water."
"Well, I'm glad whiskey isn't!"—Puck.

The Y. M. C. A. 4 o'clock meeting today will be held under the trees on the campus at Oahu College. T. S. Lippy of Seattle, will speak.

BASEBALL

(Continued from page 1.)

va. Nowell stole home, making his run on a beautiful slide, feet foremost. Gay flew out to J. Marcellino in center.

Fourth—Four Apiece.
In the fourth inning Meyer made first on an error by Nowell at second. Soper flew out to Scanlon at first. J. Marcellino and Waterhouse got base on balls. A. Marcellino made a clean single past second, and Meyer and J. Marcellino came home. Williamson got base on balls. Hemenway struck out. Loucks made a clean single down first base line and Waterhouse and A. Marcellino came home, making the score 5 to 5. Steere flew out to first.

Anderson for the Customs got base on balls. Scanlon hit between first and second and was safe on second. But Anderson, running to second, interfered with the ball and was called out. Tucker made a single past second. Elston made a single past short. Tucker might have been caught at second, but Loucks fumbled the ball. Nowell got base on balls and, all the bags being full, Scanlon came trotting home. Kiwa flew out to first. Bowers (Kiwa running) knocked a beautiful three-bagger down first base line and Tucker, Elston and Nowell came home. Mossman flew out to left. Score 9 to 5 in favor of the Customs House team.

Fifth—Babbitt Into Box.
In the fifth, Meyer for the Punahou flew out to Anderson in right. Soper flew out to Mossman at short. J. Marcellino made a single into left, stole second and got third on a passed ball. Waterhouse went out, third to first.

Babbitt went into the box for the Punahou, Williamson having been hit too freely. Gay for the Customs went out, third to first. Anderson got first on an error by Loucks at second and secured second on a wild pitch. Scanlon went out, short to first, and Anderson was advanced to third. Tucker secured first on an error by Loucks at second and Anderson came home. Elston got a base on a high fly into left. Nowell went out, pitcher to first.

Sixth—Meyer Does Well.
In the sixth inning A. Marcellino for the Punahou made a single over short. Babbitt flew out to first and A. Marcellino, who was off for second was also out. Hemenway hit to center for an error by Bowers. This gave the runner three bases and he came home on a wild throw by Bowers to Kiwa at third. Loucks struck out.

Kiwa for the Customs went out, third to first. Bowers (Kiwa running) flew out on a swift liner to Meyer at third. Mossman flew out to the same man. Meyer put out every man in this inning.

Seventh—Kiwa Into Box.
Kiwa went into the box for the Customs in the seventh inning. Tucker's arm having given out. Steere for the Punahou got base on balls. Meyer hit to Nowell, who caught Steere, who was on his way to second, and then threw to first for a double play. Soper flew out to center.

Gay for the Customs went out, pitcher to first. Anderson flew out to Waterhouse in right. Scanlon went out, short to first.

Eighth—Fine Running Catch.
In the eighth, J. Marcellino for the Punahou got first on an error by Tucker at third. Waterhouse flew out to Tucker, who threw to second, catching J. Marcellino. The ball did not get to first in time to catch the batter. Babbitt went out on an assist from right field to first.

Tucker for the Customs made a single between short and third. Elston hit to third, who fumbled and threw wild to first. The ball went on. Tucker came home and Elston got three bases. Nowell got first on Babbitt's hesitation. He had the ball but lingered too long before throwing it to first, not wishing to allow Elston to come home. Kiwa hit to short, who threw to catcher, catching Elston. Bower (Anderson running) hit to Meyer at third for an error and Kiwa and Nowell came home. Anderson, running for Bowers, was caught at third and Mossman flew out to short.

Ninth—Customs Win.
In the ninth, Hemenway for the Punahou got first on an error, by short. Loucks hit to Nowell at second, who, wishing to make a double play, became too anxious and fumbled the ball so that Hemenway got second and Loucks was safe on first. Hemenway, in sliding to second, was injured and A. Marcellino took his place. Steere went out, pitcher to first. Meyer flew out to second. A. Marcellino, running for Hemenway, came home and Loucks was advanced to third. Soper went out, short to first.

The score stood 13 to 7 in favor of the Customs House team. Lieutenant Newton being ill, Lieutenant Jones took his place as umpire.

THE SECOND GAME.
In the second game, the line-up was as follows:
Artillery—Smith, 2b; Morgan, 3b; Bennett, 1b; Pliny, rf; Stone and Tobin, lb; Davis, c; Behr, cf; DeLisle, ss; and Brown, p.

H. A. C.—Gleason, 1b; J. Aylett, cf; Williams, p; Louis, ss; Joy, 3b; Cunha, c; W. Aylett, rf; Mossman, and A. Williams, lf; and Thompson, 2b.

Mr. Steere of the Punahou team umpired in this game.

First—Yellow, Very Yellow.
In the first inning Gleason went to the bat for the Honolulu and got first on an error by first. J. Aylett hit into right field for a base, the ball was thrown to third for an error, and both Gleason and Aylett came home. Williams got first on an error by the baseman there and then stole second. Loui made a single into left. Joy hit to center for two bags and both Louis and Williams came home on an

error by Behr in center. Cunha went out short to first. No attempt was made to catch Joy, who ran right past short to third while the shortstop was about to throw the ball. W. Aylett knocked a fly into left for an error by third and Joy came home. Hemenway made a single into center. W. Aylett came home on a passed ball, and while the Soldiers were chasing the ball about the field, Hemenway came home. Thompson made a single into left and then stole second and third, coming home on a single by Gleason into left. Gleason stole second. J. Aylett went out, catcher to first. Williams hit to first for a fumble and Gleason came home. Williams was safe on first but got second on a balk. Williams got caught at second. The Honolulu made nine runs in this inning.

Smith for the Soldiers made a clean hit into left. Morgan hit to Joy at third, who threw to second, catching Smith; Morgan was safe on first. Bennett hit to pinner and the ball was thrown to second for Morgan, but Thompson fumbled the ball and the runner was safe. Pliny hit into left for a muff by Hemenway, who avoided an error being marked against him by throwing the ball to third and catching Morgan. Stone flew out to third.

Second—Just as Yellow.
In the second, Louis got first on a hit. Joy went out, pitcher to first. Cunha made a single into center and stole second. W. Aylett got first on an error by Morgan at third, who became so angry that he pulled off his glove and threw it on the ground. Louis came home. Hemenway flew out to Behr in center. Thompson got base on balls. Gleason knocked a ball right through third baseman's legs for one base and Cunha came home. J. Aylett struck out.

Davis for the Soldiers flew out to center. Behr made a single into center. DeLisle got first on an error by short. Brown hit to pitcher who threw to third, catching Behr, who was forced out. Smith flew out to center.

Third—Same Color.
In the third inning Williams for the Honolulu went out, second to first. Louis made a three-base hit into center. Joy hit to short who threw wild to the catcher to catch Louis. He was unsuccessful and Joy was safe on first. Cunha hit to second who caught Joy, who was forced out. W. Aylett sent another through the wooden man at short for one bag. Cunha was caught at second.

Morgan for the Soldiers flew out to second. Bennett made a clean single into right. Pliny made another of the same kind into center. Tobin struck out. Davis flew out to center.

Fourth—Crowd Begins To Leave.
In the fourth, Hemenway for the Honolulu went out on a grounder to first. Thompson struck out. Gleason got first on an error by third and scored on J. Aylett's long two-bagger into right. Williams got first on an error by the baseman there. Louis hit into left for a home run, bringing in J. Aylett and Williams. Joy hit into the palm trees for a lost ball which allowed him to come home. Cunha flew out to Behr in center.

Behr for the Soldiers struck out. DeLisle followed suit. Brown went out on a grounder to first.

Fifth—Soldiers Score.
In the fifth, W. Aylett made a single into left. Hemenway hit to pitcher who threw to second for an error by the baseman there, allowing Aylett to get second. Thompson hit into left, the fielder failed to see the ball and W. Aylett came home. Thompson came home. Gleason hit to short who threw to catcher for Hemenway, but failure awaited him again. J. Aylett hit into right, and Hemenway scored. Louis hit into center and J. Aylett came home. Joy hit to second who threw to first for an error and Louis came home. Cunha flew out to right.

Smith for the Soldiers went out, second to first. Morgan hit to Louis at short who threw wild to first and the runner got two bases. Bennett went out, catcher to first. Pliny made a three-bagger into left, breaking his bat. Morgan came home and thus scored the first run of the game for the Soldiers. The fact that the Soldiers did make a run must be laid at shortstop Lewis' door. Tobin made a single and Pliny came home. Tobin stole second. Davis got two bases on an error by short and Tobin scored. Behr flew out to Joy at third.

Sixth—Thompson's Two-Bagger.
In the sixth, W. Aylett went out, short to first. A. Williams, playing in place of Hemenway who was injured in sliding home, got first on a wild throw by short to first. Thompson made a two-bagger into left. Gleason flew out to short. J. Aylett flew out to the same place.

DeLisle for the Soldiers struck out. Brown went out, second to first. Smith made a single but was caught at second.

Seventh—Some Strike-Outs.
In the seventh inning, Williams for the Honolulu got first on an error by center fielder. Louis went out, short to first. Joy went out, second to first. Cunha made a single into center and Williams walked home. W. Aylett flew out to third.

Morgan for the Soldiers flew out to second. Bennett got first on an error by Cunha. Pliny and Tobin struck out.

Eighth—Nothing of Interest.
In the eighth inning, A. Williams went out, pitcher to first. Thompson made first on an error by the wooden third baseman. Gleason hit to third who threw to second, catching Thompson. J. Aylett made a single into center and Gleason came home. Williams was called out.

Davis for the Soldiers made first on an error by Thompson at second. Behr went out on a grounder to first. DeLisle went out, second to first. Brown flew out to Gleason.

Ninth—H. A. C.'s Win.
In the ninth, Louis went out, second to first. Joy made a clean single into center. Cunha made a two-bagger into left and Joy came home. W. Aylett went out, short to first. A. Williams went out, short to first, the ball having bounced out of Morgan's hands at third.

Smith for the Soldiers got base on balls. Morgan hit to Thompson who threw to Louis at second, catching

CURIOUS CRINKLES

By LANAI LOUNGER.

Sometimes the dictionary is a blind guide to a foreigner learning English. When a builder puts out a light on his outworks, he does not extinguish it or the police will be after him.

June would be as scrump a month as February in leap year if it were not for Kamehameha Day. Honolulu would miss the eleventh badly.

An air of resignation would appear to have settled sweetly upon the countenance of politics in Honolulu.

If Manager Waldron wants Madame Pele to fire up, let him put up a sign over the crater, "No smoking allowed."

The supervisor of public grounds is rather hurring the Americanization of Hawaii. "Keep off the grass" instead of "Kapu" on the Judiciary building premises is a harsh sign of the times.

A black list of credit would be a good thing for the merchants if they were not almost certain to postpone blacklisting the smoothest deadbeats until too late.

It was an ancient alderman who remarked, in a block-paving discussion, that if they all put their heads together the thing would be done. There would be no use in spreading out the souls of the miserly estates, basking at the asphalt of Fort street to form the pavement. They would make but a thin japping.

Smith. The ball was then thrown to first and Morgan was caught, making a double play. Bennett got first on an error by Joy at third. Pliny made a two-base hit. Tobin made a base hit into center and Bennett came home. Davis went out, pitcher to first.

The final score was 26 to 4 in favor of the Honolulu.

The standing of the teams is now as follows:

W. L. T. Pct.
Honolulu 5 0 5 1000
Punahou 3 2 5 600
Maile-Hima 3 2 5 600
Kamehameha 2 2 4 500
Custom House 2 3 5 400
Artillery 0 6 6 000

U. S. Customs.
A. R. H. O. A. E.
Tucker, p-3b 8 2 3 0 1 1
Elston, c 5 2 2 4 3 0
Nowell, 2b 4 2 1 7 1 2
Kiwa, 3b-p 5 2 2 0 3 0
Bowers, cf 5 2 2 0